

represents a front view of my fragment; *fig. 2*, a side view of the same, showing the setting on of the new horn, and the rise of the front one over the eye; *fig. 3* is a view of the occiput:—the whole appear partly distorted from occurrence of a shift. For the left lower jaw of the *Sivatherium*, delineated in the 2nd Plate, I am indebted to Conductor W. DAWE, of the Canal Department, for whom it was brought in, inclosed in a mass of similar sandstone, from near the sources of the *Sombe* river, north of *Dádúpur* and east of *Náhan*, shortly before I came away. It is a very perfect and beautiful specimen, with its molars, four in number, almost quite entire, and is the specimen which you have moulded.

Fig. 1 is of the outside of the left lower jaw.

Fig. 2, ditto crown of the teeth, in which I have endeavoured to be accurate in drawing the flexures of the enamel.

Fig. 3 is of the inside of the same jaw.

In *fig. 1* I have hardly had the jaw perpendicular when drawing it, as it does not sufficiently express the great height of the inner range of the molars over their outer edge, which a cross section would have better shown; but as the specimen is gone on board, I cannot now make it."

XII.—Note on the Hotspring of Lohand Khad. By Capt. C. M. WADE.

Near the village of *Bhasra* and the source of the *Lohand Khad*, (a rivulet, which flows into the *Satlaj* from below the ridge on which the fort of *Chambá* is situated,) there is a mineral spring, the water of which has a strong saline taste, and is said to be very efficacious in cases of goitre, dropsy, and rheumatism. Many people are in the habit of resorting to it from the neighbouring country annually in the months of May and June, December and January, to drink its water, both for the cure of these complaints, and to benefit by the salutary effect it is supposed generally to have on the constitution. A course of seven days is considered sufficient to affect the patient with its peculiar qualities. It is drank early in the morning and at meals, and has a slightly aperient quality. While drinking the water it is necessary, in the opinion of the natives, to observe a strict regimen, eating nothing but dry wheaten cakes kneaded with the water of the spring, and occasionally a few grains of black pepper. When the actual course of drinking is over, abstinence from salt in any form is enjoined for the seven following days. During the hot months it is visited chiefly by those who are affected by goitres. In the cold months it is found to be beneficial in scrofulous complaints, as well

as dropsy and rheumatism. When taken for rheumatic affections the body is said at first to swell and to subside after the water has been drunk the regulated time. Persons of wealth, and those who are not able to proceed to the spring, send for the water from a distance at the proper season, in order to go through a course of it. There are no habitations near the spring of a permanent description. Those who resort to it, generally amounting to two or three hundred at a time, erect temporary sheds for themselves while they remain. The soil is argillaceous, of a reddish blue tint. Though situated near the source of the *Lohand Khad*, there appears to be no connection between the spring and that rivulet, excepting in the rainy season, when the inundation is stated to impair the efficacy of the water, and neutralise its saline taste. The dimensions of the spring are about three feet broad and five deep. It is immediately on the frontier of the *Khalúr* and *Hándúr* territories. *Lohand Khad* forms the boundary between these two States, and flows into the *Satlaj* near *Kiralpúr* in the valley of *Makhawal* above the town of *Ropur*. No sacred character seems to be attached to the spring any more than the reverence with which the Hindus are accustomed to regard these phenomena of nature in all situations. It does not appear to be frequented by any pilgrims, who are led to it from religious motives alone. The *Khalúr* rája attempted some years ago to levy a tax on those who come to drink the water, but was diverted from his purpose by the advice of Captain MURRAY, to whose authority he was subject, for his possessions on the left bank of the *Satlaj*.

[The analysis of this and numerous other specimens of water will be given hereafter.—J. P.]

XIII.—Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.

Wednesday Evening, the 1st March, 1837.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Messrs. J. M. MILL and W. CRACROFT, proposed at the last meeting, were ballotted for, and duly elected Members of the Society.

H. TORRENS, Esq. was proposed by Mr. H. T. PRINSEP, seconded by Mr. MACNAGHTEN.

Col. HEZETA, proposed by Major TAYLOR, second by the Secretary.

Mr. W. STORM, proposed by Mr. BELL, seconded by Dr. WALLICH.

The Secretary proposed the Bishop of Cochin-China as an Honorary Member, seconded by Mr. W. H. MACNAGHTEN ;—referred to the Committee of Papers.

Read a letter from Captain H. HARKNESS, Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, acknowledging the receipt of oriental works published by the Society.

Read a letter from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, General Department, communicating the following extract from a Letter, No. 15, of 1836, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 14th September, 1836.